

HEA

served, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there heaped up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*
 They who will make profession of painting, must heap up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*
 3. To add to something else.
 For those of old,
 And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
 We rest your hermits. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
HE'APER. n. f. [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.
HE'APY. adj. [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.
 Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
 O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*
 Scarce his head
 Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
 Lies slumbering fullen in the white abyss. *Thomson's Winter.*
 To HEAR. *v. n.* [from *hear*, *hooren*, Dutch.]
 1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.
 Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of hearing; and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*
 The object of hearing is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Heldner.*
 2. To listen; to hearken.
 Since 'tis your command, what you so well
 Are pleas'd to hear, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*
 3. To be told; to have an account.
 I have heard by many of this man. *Acts ix. 13.*
 I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismay'd at the feeling of it. *Is. xxi. 3.*
 Prepare to hear of such a crime
 As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
 Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juven. Sat. 15.*
 This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never heard anything at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*
 To HEAR. *v. a.*
 1. To perceive by the ear.
 The trumpeters and fingers were as one found to be heard in praising the Lord. *2 Chron. v. 13.*
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.
 He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts xxiv. 24.*
 I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been heard out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*
 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.
 Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek. iii. 17.*
 4. To attend favourably.
 They think they shall be heard for their much speaking. *Mat.*
 5. To try; to attend judicially.
 Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deutr. i. 16.*
 6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.
 Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
 Whose fountain who shall tell?
 Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth?
Prior.
 HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heard-beard*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *cynheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; *hynd*, Saxon.
HE'ARER. n. f. [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse delivered orally by another.
 And so was the dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet the not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 St. John and St. Mathew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them; and being hearers, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*
 Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the hearer. *Hooker, b. v.*
 The hearers will shed tears,
 And say, alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
 And send the hearers weeping to their beds. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;
 Their fate is only in their hearers' ears. *Ben. Johnson.*
 Her hearers had no share
 In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*
HE'ARING. n. f. [from *hear*.]
 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

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Bees are called with sound upon brafs, and therefore they have hearing. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Audience.
 The French ambassador upon that instant
 Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
 To give him hearing. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 3. Judicial trial.
 Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of hearing. *Acts.*
 The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another hearing before some other court. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
 Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair hearing, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 4. Reach of the ear.
 If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the hearing of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker, b. iii.*
 In our hearing the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom. *2 Sa. xviii. 12.*
 You have been talked of since you travels much,
 And that in Hamlet's hearing, for a quality
 Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 The fox had the good luck to be within hearing. *L'Estrange.*
 To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [from *hearken*, Saxon.]
 1. To listen by way of curiosity.
 The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
 Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shakespeare.*
 He hearken after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
 They do me too much injury,
 That ever said I hearken'd for your death:
 If it were so, I might have let alone
 Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*
 The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
 The furies hearken, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
 Of human cries:
 I mount the terrafs, thence the town survey,
 And hearken what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryden.*
 He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to hearken after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 2. To attend; to pay regard.
 Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Nu. xxiii. 18.*
 Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor hearken to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*
 There's not a blessing individuals find,
 But some way leans and hearken to the kind. *Pope.*
HE'ARKENER. n. f. [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that hearkens.
HE'ARSAY. n. f. [from *hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.
 For prey these shepherds two he took,
 Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
 With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*
 He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants faved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's History.*
 All the little scammers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison's Freeholder.*
HEARSE. n. f. [of unknown etymology.]
 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave.
 To add to your laments,
 Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
 I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
HEART. n. f. [from *heort*, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]
 1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection.
 He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her heart brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*
 Thou wouldst have left thy dearest heart blood there,
 Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
 And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Snakes, in my heart blood warm'd, that sting my heart. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 Our battle is more full of names than your's,
 Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
 Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
 Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shak. II. IV.*
 I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.
 —Master Page, much good do it your good heart. *Shakespeare.*
 But

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But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,
 How makes it in the heart those passions spring?
 The mutual love, the kind intelligence
 'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*
 We all set our hearts at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*
 The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the heart. *Spratt's Sermons.*
 Preft with heart corroding grief and years,
 To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 2. The chief part; the vital part.
 Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more, until the heart be out. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 3. The inner part of any thing.
 Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the heart of the country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 The king's forces are employed in appealing disorders more near the heart of the kingdom. *Hayward.*
 Generally the inside or heart of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*
 Here in the heart of all the town I'll stay,
 And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*
 If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of heart of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
 4. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.
 The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
 A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Hey, my hearts; cheerly, my hearts. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 What says my heart of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully-flake? Is he dead?
 5. Courage; spirit.
 If it please you to make his fortune known, as I have done Erona's, I will after take heart again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave heart and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
 Red as the rose, thence gush'd grievously.
 That when the paining sp'd the streaming blood,
 Gave him great heart and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*
 Eye, recover heart, reply'd. *Milton.*
 Having left that city well provided, and in good heart, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*
 Finding that it did them no hurt, they took heart upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 The expelled nations take heart, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*
 6. Seat of love.
 Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
 Who lost my heart while I prevail'd my sheep? *Pope.*
 7. Affection; inclination.
 Joab perceived that the king's heart was towards Absalom. *2 Sa. xiv. 1.*
 Means how to feel, and learn each other's heart,
 By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*
 Nor set thy heart,
 Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*
 'Tis well to be tender; but to set the heart too much upon anything, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*
 A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my heart upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*
 Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magic art,
 She chang'd his form who could not change his heart. *Dryden.*
 What did I not, her stubborn heart to gain?
 But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*
 8. Memory.
 Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the same was delivered over by heart and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*
 We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by heart; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*
 Shall I in London act this idle part?
 Composing songs for fools to get by heart. *Pope.*
 9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to heart anything, is to be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.
 If he take not their causes to heart, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*
 If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to heart. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 Amongst those, who took it most to heart, fir John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at heart. *Addison.*

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Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my heart. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
 I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at heart. *Swift.*
 What I have most at heart is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*
 10. Passions; anxiety; concern.
 Set your heart at rest;
 The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.
 Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her heart. *2 Sa. vi. 16.*
 The next generation will in tongue and heart, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*
 Thou fawest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King Charles.*
 Would you have him open his heart to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*
 Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;
 But every woman is, at heart, a rake. *Pope, Epistle ii.*
 12. Disposition of mind.
 Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seem'd ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a heart to do well. *Sidney.*
 13. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruelty.
 I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld
 Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Such iron hearts we are, and such
 The base barbarity of human kind. *Rousse's Jane Shore.*
 14. To find in the heart. To be not wholly averse.
 For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*
 15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.
 I will on with my speech in your praise,
 And then shew you the heart of my message. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill.
 Every man's heart and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*
 17. Strength; power.
 Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 He keeps a sabbath of alternate years,
 That the spent earth may gather heart again,
 And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*
 Care must be taken not to plow ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*
 18. Utmost degree.
 This gay charm,
 Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,
 Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end,
 Like a right giply, hath, at fast and loofe,
 Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shakespeare.*
 19. Life. For my heart seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.
 I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
 And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakespeare.*
 I gave it to a youth,
 A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
 I could not for my heart deny it him. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*
 Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
 As English Merlin for his heart. *Andronicus, p. i.*
 20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.
HEART-ACH. n. f. [from *heart* and *ach*.] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.
 To die—to sleep—
 No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
 The heart-ach, and the thousand natural shocks
 That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
HEART-BREAK. n. f. [from *heart* and *break*.] Overpowering sorrow.
 Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BREAKER. n. f. A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.
 Like Sampson's heartbreakers, it grew
 In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras, p. i.*
HEART-BREAKING. adj. Overpowering with sorrow.
 Those piteous plaints and forrowful sad time,
 Which late you poured forth, as ye did fit
 Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
 Making your musick of heart-breaking mone. *Spenser.*
HEART-BREAKING. n. f. Overpowering grief.
 What greater heart-breaking and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation pass'd upon him? *Hakewill.*